The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.
M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.
☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carrier, 15 cents per week. By mail, subscribers by mail, $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscription, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY: Per Year ($2 issues), $2 00; in Clubs of Twenty, $1 50; one copy gratis to the getter up of the Club.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1873. NO. 46.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.
2. If a person orders his papers discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send them until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.
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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

English Vice Chancellorship.

The Bazaine Court Martial

Evidence of President MacMahon.

French Ministry to be Reconstructed.

The Pope Congratulates the Pretender.

Spain.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA.

MADRID, November 3.—Four hundred men left Cadiz Saturday for Havana to reinforce the Spanish troops operating against Cuban insurgents. Several Carlist bands were scattered by republican troops Saturday and Sunday.

France.

BAZAINE COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, November 3.—In the Bazaine court martial to-day, the evidence given related wholly to the non receipt by Marshal MacMahon, August 25, of Bazaine's alleged dispatch dated the 31st. The deposition of MacMahon on this point was read. The Marshal states that he received a dispatch from Bazaine dated August 19th, giving an account of the battle of St. Privat and indicating that he still intended marching northwards. In consequence of this information, deponent determined to march on Paris. He received no other dispatch from Bazaine. M. Arnet, inspector of telegraphs, testified that certain dispatches which were retransmitted from Longwy on the 22d of August were communicated to Paris, where they apparently were stopped.

THE FINANCE BUDGET.

PARIS, November 3.—The Budget of the Minister of Finance is nearly ready for presentation to the Assembly. The estimates for the War Department are very heavy and M. Mayne will ask for the temporary imposition of new taxes.

MINISTRY TO BE REFORMED—THE POPE CONGRATULATES THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

President MacMahon to-day received delegations from all sections of the Right. It is believed that after the prolongation of the President's powers has been voted the ministry will be reconstructed and a series of strongly conservative measures will be introduced in the Assembly. The deputies of the entire Left have agreed to question the government on its participation in the intrigues of the monarchial coalition. It is said the Count De Chambord has received congratulations from the Pope.

England.

A NEW VICE-CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, November 3.—Charles Hall has been appointed Vice Chancellor, in place of Sir John Wickens, deceased.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

LONDON, November 3.—A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held to-night. Sir Bartle Frere read an elaborate paper on the discoveries made by the Zulu expedition. Mr. Goshen, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Houghton and Sir Henry Rawlinson were there.

Germany.

THE FEELING TOWARDS CHAMBORD.

BERLIN, November 3.—The prevailing feeling here is one of satisfaction at the collapse of Count De Chambord.

Marine News.

LONDON, November 3.—Arrived out, steamships Celtic and Frisia, from New York.

MOVILLE, November 3.—Arrived, the steamship Olympia, from New York.

Evening Dispatches.

LONDON, November 3, 5 P. M.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, $1,215,000. Rates of discount for short and three months' bills, 8 per cent, the same as the bank rate; rate for money at Stock Exchange, on Government securities, 7 per cent. Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; for account, 92⅝. American securities—5-20's, 1865, do '67, 90¾; do '68, 90¾; new 5's, 90¾; Erie, 38¾.

LIVERPOOL, November 3.—Petroleum, 12d. Turpentine, 32s.

PARIS, November 3.—Rents 56 francs 25 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 3.—Cotton dull and easier; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American 7,000; speculation and export 1,000; sales upland on basis of good ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8¾d; for basis of low middling, deliverable December, 8¾d. Tallow 39s 6d. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Turpentine 34s 6d. All other articles quiet and unchanged.

CASUALTIES.

Sudden Death in Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 3, 1873.

John Siel, an industrious German citizen of Ironton, about fifty years of age, was found dead in his bed Sunday morning. The Coroner's jury found that he came to his death from natural causes to them unknown.

Little Children Furned Alive.

BOSTON, November 3.—In Wilton, New Hampshire, Mr. William Stockell had occasion to attend to some important business in town, and was compelled to leave his family of little children by themselves. The little ones in some manner or other set fire to the house, and one of them perished in the flames.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Noyes has issued his proclamation recommending that Thursday, the 27th inst., be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and prayer in Ohio.

The steamship Steinmann, from Antwerp, arrived at New York yesterday.

A reduction of twenty-five per cent. on the wages of employees of the Taunton Car Company is announced, in consequence of which twenty-five carpenters are on a strike.

In compliance with the new regulations, a majority of the mills at Fall River, Mass., will run eight hours per day for the next four days, and shut down again on Saturday, thus making half time.

W. R. Adams, accused of the murder of Judge Crawford, in Franklin parish, Louisiana, in September, was yesterday discharged by the United States Court, the prosecution not being able to make a case against him.

Yesterday afternoon, between four and five, a fire occurred on Central wharf, Boston, in building No. 41, occupied by William P. Weld & Co., Taylor & Randall, N. F. Goldsmith, Joseph Davis and C. R. MacDonald. The building is nearly a total loss. Essential oil and camphor were the principal articles burned. The loss is about $150,000, of which Taylor and Randall lose $100,000, partially insured.

Advices from Mexico per steamer Newbern, state that the revolution in Alarmes Sonora is about quelled. However, further troubles are anticipated from the unsettled affairs of the country.

The total number of admissions to the Vienna Exposition from the opening to the closing day, was 750,000.

A warrant having been issued for the re-arrest of Mike McCoole, charged with killing Patsey Manley last Wednesday night, he gave himself up yesterday afternoon. His bond is cancelled and he is now in jail.

Col. E. M. Norton, of Ashland, Ohio, was yesterday morning robbed in his state room on the steamer Pat. Rogers, at Cincinnati, of twenty-seven hundred dollars in bills.

A man named Dennis Boyle, a farmer living at Coylesville, Pa., committed suicide by hanging last evening, while laboring under an aberration of mind.

Augustus Iturbide, Maximilian's adopted heir to the Mexican empire, accompanied by Madame Iturbide and General T. N. Nelson, American Minister to Mexico, are in Louisville. Young Iturbide will be sent to school at Stoneyhurst, England. He is ten years of age.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have reduced the working time of mechanics and laborers to eight hours per day.

The Domestic Sewing Machine Company, of Newark, N. J., have discharged 223 employees.

Between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars in silver of various denominations will be coined at the Philadelphia Mint this month.

Sheriff Cooper, of Madison county, Illinois, denies that a requisition for Tom Allen, Mike McCoole, Arthur Chambers, Bill Blake and others, who participated in the fight in that county some weeks ago, has been issued by Governor Beveridge.

Col. W. R. Woodward, General Superintendent of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, has resigned his position, to take effect November 20th.

Sales at the Land Office in Southern Kansas during September and October aggregate 240,000 acres, and the railroad land sales during the same period amount to 215,000.

Five deaths from yellow fever at Memphis yesterday.

Donald McKay, a deputy in the office of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, Chicago, was arrested yesterday and taken before United States Commissioner Hoyne and held to bail in $5,000 for fraudulently issuing naturalization papers.

FROM OIL CITY.

Teachers' Institute—Lectures, Readings, &c.

Special Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., November 1, 1873.

In my last I stated that the Venango County Teachers' Institute was in session on the South Side, and promised a further report concerning it. The attendance has increased each day of the week, and much interest has been manifested in the proceedings.

W. W. Woodruff, of Bucks county, Pa., has given instruction daily in spelling, pronunciation, language and school management. Prof. Andrew Burtt, of Pittsburgh, has dwelt principally on arithmetic, but has also taken up school discipline and manner of conducting recess. Miss Rose A. McCleary, of Pittsburgh, gave instruction in elocution, selecting a class on several occasions from among the teachers, in order to give a practical illustration of how to teach reading. Her instruction has given great satisfaction. But her powers as an elocutionist were best brought out on the evening of her elocutionary entertainment, which closed the exercises of the Institute. Miss McCleary possesses a strong, clear, rich and musical voice which enables her to enunciate with the utmost clearness, and at the same time to delight the ear of her hearers. She made a host of friends here, both among citizens and teachers, who will be glad to have her return on any future occasion.

Tuesday evening was occupied by a lecture from Rev. J. D. Herr, of Oil City, formerly of Pittsburgh, who chose for his subject: "How to make our lives useful." Mr. Herr's lectures are always well received, and this did not prove an exception, for he treated his theme so thoroughly and with such a master spirit, that all present were convinced of his power as a thinker, writer and orator.

On Wednesday evening Prof. Andrew Burtt, of Pittsburgh, lectured on "The Great Thought of the Age," with his usual earnestness and ability, contrasting the present advanced state of civilization and general intelligence with the dark ages.

Thursday evening was occupied by Deputy State Superintendent R. Curry, and Rev. McAlister, of New York, editor of the *Christian Statesman*. Mr. Curry lectured on "Special Education," with marked ability and good effect. Mr. McAlister's theme was "Religious instruction in our Public Schools," which was handled in a way that convinced all present that the speaker had bestowed much labor and study upon the subject.

This has been one of the most successful institutes held in this country for many years, for which much credit is due to County Superintendent W. J. McClure, who seems to have determined long since that it should be a step in advance. Judging from the tone of the resolutions passed, it would seem that his efforts in all his official functions were appreciated by the teachers of the county.

DICKSON.

STATE NEWS.

A man named Ned Conley, of Mt. Carbon, Schuylkill county, struck a boy on the head with a stone, on the night of the 30th ult., inflicting probably fatal injuries. Conley has not yet been arrested.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: Strangers who drive through Lehigh county express their astonishment that the women work in the fields along with the men, and do just about as much in a day. We attempt no defense of the custom of making women do the hard work intended for stronger hands, but it is something in these degenerate days, to find so many women who are able to do field work as there are in Lehigh county. Our agricultural females are happily strangers to the weakening habits of the average members of their sex.

The new German Lutheran church at St. Clair, Schuylkill county, was dedicated on Sunday.

During a heavy wind storm on the 28th ult., the frame work of a new Catholic church at Girardville was blown down. The men had just left their work, or the loss of life would have been serious.

A church just finished by the Evangelical Association, at Barnesville, Schuylkill county, was dedicated on Sunday, 2d inst.

The gathering of the jury at Pottsville to try Brown for murder cost over $1,200.

A new Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated at Sunbury on Sunday, October 26th.

Frederick Lilienthal, of Shrewsbury, York county, committed suicide on the 28th ult. by cutting his throat with a razor. He was sixty years old.

A new Presbyterian church at Mount Tabor, Jefferson county, will be dedicated on Sunday next.

Lock Haven people want to construct a Railroad to connect at or near Jersey Shore with the Catawissa.

Rev. C. G. Erlenmeyer, Lutheran minister, of Freeburg, Snyder county, has been in the ministry forty years, and during that time has baptised 4,686 children and 147 adults; confirmed 1,733 catacumens; attended 1,939 funerals, 1,260 weddings, and is still active in the performance of his pastoral duties.

They talk of establishing a seminary for young ladies in New Castle.

What will the country papers do when their stock of items about big pumpkins, turnips and potatoes is exhausted?

There are now thirty-six Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry in Pennsylvania.

The leaves and underbrush on Sharp Mountain, Schuylkill county, are on fire.

Shiller Ramsey, aged eighteen years, of Lebanon, was accidentally shot in his right arm and lip while out gunning with an uncle. The gun had been placed against a fence, but fell down and discharged its contents.

A Lancaster county man secured twenty-one ducks from a flock on the river, by two shots from his double-barreled gun.

"A mother" recommends as a proper subject for discussion at the approaching Dauphin county Teachers' Institute, this subject: "Premature graves, or the necessary consequences of cramming children's brains, as practiced in the schools of Harrisburg."

A number of capitalists are talking of erecting five hundred brick dwellings in Chester.

Three bears, shot in Center county, were sold at the Bellefonte markets in one week recently.

One hundred and fifty thousand cabbage heads have been sold in the Scranton market this year.

From January 1 up to October 25, of this year, 17,816 car loads of lumber were forwarded from Williamsport.

There is a hen in Williamsport which has just distinguished herself by bringing forth a family of thirty-two chicks.

Davy Whitehouse, of Schuylkill county, won $500 on Friday, by shooting more pigeons than Charles Reed, of Luzerne.

John Robbins, one of Columbiana county's oldest residents, was thrown from a wagon recently and received injuries which terminated fatally a few days ago.

No. 76 Ninth street, in a dwelling of modest pretensions, says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, there resides a lady who has suffered "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" through nearly one hundred and fourteen years, and yet in both body and mind seems fitted to weather the storm as many years longer. She is as bright and active as ever, speaks rationally and distinctly, and with the exception of a lack of memory fails to show the evidence of so long a life. The name of this female is Hestor Artos, and during the coming winter she will celebrate her one hundred and fourteenth birth-day. Her husband has been dead many years, but with numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren she passes a happy existence. At present she is visiting a niece in Kensington, a member in which she spends most of her time, going about among her relatives with knitting and sewing, waiting with patience the moment when she will be forever at rest. It is very rare that the old lady is poor in memory she might call up many reminiscences of bygone days, and relate with true fervor tales of the dark revolutionary times when this nation was struggling with a foreign despot.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 1st inst. says: A well known citizen of Scalp Level, Richland township, named Jonas Harshberger, choked to death yesterday while taking dinner at the hotel of Mr. George Conrad, of that place. It appears that Mr. Harshberger, who is over sixty years of age, had been attending during the previous night, to a spring son of Mr. Conrad, who was convalescing from typhoid fever, and while sitting at the dinner table a sewing machine agent of this city, who was just opposite to him, noticed that the old gentleman was evidently choking. He immediately proceeded to strike him violently on the back for the purpose of dislodging the piece of meat that had lodged in the throat of the unfortunate man, and failing in this, he was carried to the porch, but before the physician who had been sent for arrived he ceased to breathe. An examination disclosed the fact that a pretty large-sized piece of meat had passed into the thorax of Mr. Harshberger, and had lodged there. If proper instruments could have been procured immediately for its removal his life might have been saved, but as it was he was strangled before the doctor arrived.

Petroleum Gas at Sharpsburg.

The gas at Sharpsburg, made from crude petroleum oil, is now in successful operation. Mr. Gearing, the inventor, will be at the works daily during next week from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., all business men, producers of petroleum, gas and insurance men, are invited to call and examine for themselves, or address C. Gearing, South Side, Pittsburgh.

Inducements Offered

for cash and to prompt men, on flour, groceries and general merchandise, by T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front. tf.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

The Committee of Seventy to Memorialize Congress.

Heads of Departments and Subordinates Go Home to Vote.

Report of Director of the Mint,

Amount of Coin in the Country.

COUNCIL OF HOSTILE INDIANS.

Shaking of Heads and Hands.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1873.

A letter received in this city by a prominent official states that the Committee of Seventy, of New Orleans, who have been using every means to usurp control of the government of Louisiana, are preparing an elaborate paper on the subject of the late disturbances in that State, giving a history from the beginning, and, of course, highly colored to suit. This document will be laid before Congress in December, and an effort will be made to open this question anew, in hopes of dislodging Kellogg by a new election.

Gone Home to Vote.

The Postmaster General left here to-day for his home in Maryland, to vote at the election to-morrow. The clerks in the Departments from New York, Maryland and Virginia have left for home for the same purpose.

Operations of the Mint.

The report of the Director of the Mint shows that the operations of the year amounted to sixty million dollars gold, and twelve and a quarter millions silver. He estimates the amount of coin in the country at one hundred and thirty-five million dollars, and subsidiary silver five millions. The latter is principally in circulation in the far West and Territories and on the Pacific coast. The trade dollar coined for export has been largely shipped to China and Japan, but how they were received is not yet known.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 3, 1873.

PAYMENTS BY THE TREASURY IN OCTOBER.

Payments made from the Treasury Department by warrants in October were: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,603,330; war, $4,582,230; navy, $2,266,114; interior, pensions and Indians, $681,185; total, $15,132,859. The above does not include payments on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

HAND SHAKING AMONG HOSTILE INDIANS—INTERESTING SCENE AT THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

There was an interesting scene at the Interior Department to-day on the occasion of the council between the government officials and a delegation of Arrapahoes, Cheyennes and Ute Indians, the conference being in the interest of peace between the Utes and the former bands.

Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them that, whether they did so or not, they had decree reservations they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes that the Utes are with our government, which is bound to protect them and that they can see the government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease, and that it cannot continue much longer.

Powder Face, of the Arrapahoes, said he had from his early youth thought it right to war upon Utes, and had never failed to kill one of that tribe when he could, but in later years his mind had been changed. He was not unwilling there should be peace between the tribes.

The Commissioner suggested that the preliminaries of a peace movement be established by the Indians shaking hands with one another. Ouray, speaking for the Utes, said they thought it best to make peace, but that although these men may be friendly, the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid the enemies of the Utes spoke with two tongues.

The Indian Commissioner said it was only necessary now that they make peace as individuals and not as representatives of their tribes. After the scene had been translated by the chiefs of the separate tribes, Ouray and Powder Face advanced into the middle of the room and shook hands formally and with no expression of satisfaction. They forwards there was a general, though not to all appearances very cordial, hand shaking. Powder Face said the Great Spirit was looking on, and He would say whether this was all right or not. Ouray responded that time would tell. Stone Calf, of the Cheyennes, followed at this time, and others joined the others and shook hands with the Utes. At the termination of the council it was proposed to the Indians to go to their hotel in the same order, but the Utes objected on the ground that they could not understand each others' language.

REPORT OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

The annual report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30th last, says: "The amount of gold and silver deposits and purchases received, and stamped and bars manufactured during the year were as follows: Deposits gold, $89,937,429 45; silver, $12,307,389 48; total amount received and acted upon, $72,244,818 88. Deducting redeposits made and issued by one institution and deposited with another, the deposits were: Gold, $57,704,205 97; silver, $12,523 43; total $66,840,714 31. Gold pieces coined, 1,824,420, value $35,249,337 50; silver pieces coined, 11,774,290, value $2,946,795 50. Minor coinage, pieces 18,925,000, value $494,000 00. Total number pieces 32,523,670; total value $38,689,183 00. Bars, fine gold $7,684,960 86; imported gold $12,940,698 29; total $20,495,616 11. Fine silver $3,034,250 56; imported silver $3,681,654 94; total $27,517,530 61." The report is very voluminous and is full of interesting statistical and general information. It concludes as follows: "Some idea of the increase of operation may be found when it is stated that the coinage of gold during the month of October approximated in value fourteen million dollars in coin, except as to the Pacific coast States and Territories, being as a general thing in the Treasury and banks. The present time is a favorable one for estimating the amount of gold and silver coin in the country. From the most reliable data obtainable gold coin is estimated at $135,000,000 and silver at $5,000,000; total $140,000,000. The silver coin is principally in circulation in California, Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, Arizona and Texas. The increase of coin in this country has been at a very fair rate since the first of April last, and the indications are that although there may be occasional exportations, it will gradually grow until an amount sufficient to enable the country to resume specie payments will be secured. This much desired result, however, will depend upon conditions which cannot be discussed."

ESTIMATES FOR CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT AND INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

The estimates for the civil establishment of the government to be submitted to Congress this year exceed those of last year between $1,500,000 and $2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session. Estimates for the internal revenue bureau this year are about $22,000 less than last year.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle States and New England, northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising temperature and generally clear weather.

The storm center on Lake Superior will move eastward rapidly. For the Northwest and Upper Lake region, south westerly winds, occasional rain and low temperature. For lower lakes, winds backing to southeasterly, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather. For the South Atlantic States, northeasterly winds, cloudy and clearing weather. For the Gulf States, easterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain near the western gulf coast.

Midnight Bulletin.

PITTSBURGH, November 3—10:48 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind	Weather.
Cairo, Ills	42	W.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O	42	N. E	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa	29	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas	62	W.	Rain.
Indianapolis, Ind	25		Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	40	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kansas	46	S.	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	44	Calm.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn	49	E.	Fair.
Nashville, Tenn	44		Clear.
New Orleans, La	62	E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb	50	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa	34	N. E	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo	42	S.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn	22		Clear.
Fort Gibson	49	N. E.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis	35	S. W.	Fair.

Failure at Pomeroy, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., November 3, 1873.

C. A. Katz, a merchant doing business in this place, failed to-day.

The managers of the Inter-State Industrial Exposition, at Chicago, have decided to donate one-half the gross receipts for tickets during the present week to the various benevolent institutions of that city.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. JENKINS, Checkered Front. tf

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Condition of Affairs in Honduras—Relations of San Salvador With the United States—Sickness Among United States Vessels at Panama.

PANAMA, November 1.—The latest news from Honduras shows that country to be still disturbed by the Palacios party, who occupy some of the towns. Government troops are on the march against them.

Nicaragua has entered into a treaty, defensive and offensive, with San Salvador and Guatemala. Honduras is to be asked to join the alliance. The Congress of San Salvador has approved the proposition to make a treaty with the United States.

It is proposed that the other Central American States apportion that country among them, and thus restore the general credit.

Two recent fires in Valparaiso caused a loss of five hundred thousand dollars.

While celebrating at Angol the anniversary of national independence some fireworks and powder exploded, killing and wounding eleven persons.

An earthquake was felt all over the isthmus on the evening of the 13th. No damage is reported.

ASPINWALL, November 2.—The insurgent troops under Carrecso retreated from before Panama on the night of the 8th ult., and being pursued sought safety by flight into the bush, abandoning a cannon, some rifles and several boxes of ammunition. Two of the insurgents were captured and four of the government troops were wounded in the chase.

Seamen on board the United States vessels at Panama are suffering greatly from sickness, contracted while guarding property on the shore during the recent political disturbances.

WASHINGTON, PA.

A Runaway—Death of a Prominent Citizen—Jewelry Store Burglarized.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Pa., November 3, 1873.

George Walker met with an accident this morning while driving his father's lumber wagon on West Chestnut street. His horse became frightened and the wagon being loaded with planed lumber, on which young Walker was seated, he could not control the horses. The horses ran for some distance along the pavement, tearing down palings and fences generally until the wagon was stopped by a tree. The horse broke loose and Walker was thrown out, striking on his head and shoulders. He was not seriously injured, but his wounds are very painful.

Judge Wolring, a well known and highly respected citizen of this county, died last night at his home five miles from this place.

The jewelry store of Robt. Dougan was entered by burglars last night and about a dozen valuable watches stolen. The watches which were taken had all been left with Mr. Dougan to be repaired. The thief made an entrance by cutting through the window sash.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 3, 1873.

SHOT ON HIS OWN GROUND.

Philip Reid Howard was shot dead, at Jamaica, South Long Island, yesterday, by two men who were gunning, and whom he ordered off his island. James Lennon has been arrested on the charge of shooting Mr. Howard.

NATIONAL GRAIN AND STOCK BANK.

Steps have been taken for the formation here of a banking institution, to be devoted entirely to the grain interests of the interior. The movement is in the hands of private bankers of this city, having established business connections. The capital, as proposed, is to be five hundred thousand dollars, and is to represent the interests of a large number of National banks in the grain producing sections of the country. It is, if possible, to be organized under the National Banking Act, and to be designated the National Grain and Stock Bank.

BETTER BEER.

Dissatisfaction having been found with the quality of the lager furnished from breweries hereabouts, on Saturday a convention of brewers met in the city, at which there were nearly three hundred present. They were assured they could retain their custom if they would only manufacture a better article, sell a good article at the old price of nine to ten dollars per barrel. The brewers maintain that a good article cannot be brewed for less. The advanced price will take effect this week.

THE NATHAN MURDER.

The police are endeavoring to verify the statements contained in the new confession of Irving, self-accused of complicity in the Nathan murder.

THE SALE OF COTTON

shipped to Norton, Slaughter & Co., to be sold for the benefit of the Memphis sufferers, brought $2,875—more than six dollars per pound. On Saturday it was shipped free by the White Star Line to Liverpool, there to be rolled over in fifty-dollar bills.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Treasurer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company has issued a circular to the bondholders, in which he says that the only way to re-establish the credit of the Company is to fund its entire floating debt in income bonds to be paid out of the net earnings of the road. The Company has authorized the issue of seventy-five hundred dollar income bonds to the amount of twelve million dollars, to be used in retiring the floating debt and in funding the interest that may accrue on its six and seven per cent. bonds.

CLAFLIN & CO.

It is said that a "pool" has been formed among capitalists to save the house of Claflin & Co., five millions of dollars having been raised for this purpose.

The cloud seems to still hang over the house of Claflin & Co. It is reported they have not been able to obtain the necessary assistance, and that, this afternoon, they will make to their creditors a full statement of their condition.

Claflin & Co. deny that their embarrassment was owing to assistance given by them to Hoyt, Sprague & Co. It is expected that at the meeting of their creditors they will ask for and obtain an extension.

The following is furnished by a member of the firm of Claflin & Co. The statements of the affairs of the firm, as submitted to a meeting of friends, which included their largest creditors held this afternoon, was as follows: Assets of Claflin & Co., Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and John Claflin, individuals, domestic and foreign, $15,581,000; surplus, $6,924,000. It was agreed that no assistance should be asked of the associated banks or of the public, but that the individual creditors present at the meeting unanimously tendered an extension averaging four and a half months maturing monthly payments, which was promptly accepted. The business of the firm will proceed as usual. In this statement are not included personal assets of any member of the firm. It merely embraces the amounts employed in their business.

THE STOKES JUROR.

James Delos Center, the arrested juror in the Stokes case, was arraigned to-day, and an examination fixed for Wednesday.

WRECKING OF THE ARIEL.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day received a dispatch from their agent announcing the wreck and complete loss of the steamer Ariel, running between Yokohama and Hakodate. The passengers were saved. The Ariel was one of the oldest steamers of the company, and was valued at fifty thousand dollars.

STRIKE OF BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS.

Owing to the reduction of wages, a number of bricklayers and masons went on a strike to-day.

UNPLEASANT RUMOR CONCERNING JAY COOKE & CO.

A Washington dispatch has the following: "It has transpired that the house of Jay Cooke & Co., which borrowed from the First National bank of this city eight hundred thousand dollars through the influence of Henry D. Cooke, the President of the bank, has, since their failure, withdrawn two hundred thousand dollars in Central Pacific bonds and deposited them with the Secretary of the Treasury as security for two hundred thousand dollars advanced them by the Secretary a few days before their failure. The creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. are to investigate the above proceeding."

CRIMES.

A Frenchman Badly Punished.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DEFIANCE, O., November 3, 1873.

A drunken Frenchman in the lumber business went into a grocery and insulted the proprietor's wife. A severe fight followed, the grocery man pounding and thumping the life nearly out of the Frenchman, who is now in a precarious condition.

Forgery and Flight to Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—W. E. Wade, formerly a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State of Tennessee, was arrested here on Saturday night, charged with forging twenty thousand dollars worth of State bonds. He left for Nashville last night in charge of an officer.

A German named Kepping was shot and killed in a ball-room row in Washington, Missouri, early yesterday morning by William J. Lack, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

Wife Murder and Suicide.

ST. JOHN, N. B., November 3—J. Nicholas Doyle, while walking with his wife on Saturday, shot her dead, and then shot himself.

Of the stock of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company of Providence, Amasa and William Sprague own each 2,650 shares; their mother owns 1,500 shares; Mrs. Sprague, the widow of William Sprague, their uncle, 1,500 shares; the children of the late Mrs. Hoyt, who was a daughter of William Sprague, and Mrs. Latham and Mrs. Doyle, the wife of the Mayor of Providence, both ladies being sisters of Amasa and William Sprague, own the balance.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA.

Chapter of Accidents—A Woman Seriously Wounded—Railroad Employee Injured—Fall From a Building.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, Pa., November 3, 1873.

On Saturday night James Brison attempted to stab Joseph Bronson, when a woman named Ower stepped between the men and was stabbed in the groin. The wound, which is a serious one, was sewed up and dressed by Dr. Rutledge.

Thomas Cramer, an employee on the West Penn Railroad, had an ankle broken by a heavy bar of iron falling upon him. Dr. Hughes, the Company's physician, reduced the fracture.

George Gibson fell through a building today, a distance of fifteen feet. A board with a nail projecting flew up, sending the nail into Gibson's chin and inflicting a severe wound.

FIRE RECORD.

Revenge Upon a City Marshal.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., November 3, 1873.

City Marshal Bodin's house was burned to the ground yesterday morning about one o'clock. The family got most of their goods out. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiaries, or rather town rowdies, as Bodin's way of dealing with them does not suit them. There was no insurance, as the policy expired a few days ago. The loss will be fifteen hundred dollars.

Incendiarism in Scotia, N. Y.

SCHENECTADY, November 3.—The village of Scotia was badly damaged by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning. One dwelling was destroyed and ten damaged. The ropewalk was also burned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge Bradford.

JURY TRIALS RESUMED.

Jerry Holland, keeper of a low resort on Virgin alley, was convicted for retailing liquor without paying the special tax.

Richard Davis, colored, was convicted of passing a ten dollar counterfeit note upon Joseph Steidler, who keeps a cigar store on Smithfield street.

Joseph Mardis was then placed on trial for passing and having in his possession counterfeit Treasury notes. On trial.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

James Schoonmaker, of Allegheny City, filed a petition for adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the matter was referred to Register Slater, of Allegheny City.

On petition presented, the assignee of J. F. Briggs, bankrupt, was empowered to sell property at public and private sale. The assignee was also directed to execute the necessary conveyance therefor, the money to be deposited subject to the order of the Court.

In the matter of Charles H. Paulson vs. Henry Geodman, bankrupt, a jury was sworn, when by consent of counsel, John M. Edmundson, for the debtor, the jury found that the facts are as set forth in the creditor's petition, were true.

M. Munhall & Co. filed a petition for the adjudication as bankrupt of John Speesty, of Allegheny City, and an order to show cause, returnable on the 11th inst., was issued.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

In the Court, yesterday morning, judgments were entered in the following cases, *per curiam*:

Fowler vs. Shore, Erie. Affirmed.

Brown's appeal, Erie. Appeal quashed.

Brown et als. appeal, Erie. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Keller vs. Commonwealth, Erie. Affirmed.

De Zavala vs. Morley, Crawford. Affirmed.

Huckelbee vs. Oil City, Venango. Affirmed.

Windsor vs. Oil City, Venango. Affirmed.

Herriott vs. Griffith, Crawford. Affirmed.

Taylor's Executors vs. Eagan, Crawford. Affirmed.

City of Philadelphia vs. Peoples Passenger Railway Company, Eastern district. In equity special injunction granted, and decree nisi for perpetual appeal dismissed at the cost of the appellant.

Jackson et vs. Hodge, Crawford. Affirmed.

Watson vs. Reed's executors, Erie. Affirmed.

Thompson vs. Nolon, Erie. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

Empire Transportation Company vs. Nick & Sons, Erie. Affirmed.

Thompson vs. Cummins, Erie. Decree affirmed and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant.

German Insurance Company vs. Cooper, Erie. Affirmed.

Sachel vs. Laufrich. Affirmed. *Per curiam.*

Jarvis vs. Hutchinson, Crawford. Judgment affirmed, and it is ordered that the time of payment mentioned in the conditional verdict be extended, to wit: $500 to be paid in three months from this date, $500 to be paid in six months from this date, with interest from each of said amounts from March 15th, 1872. *Per curiam.*

White vs. Thomas, Erie. Judgment reversed, case sent back to the court below for a new trial.

Heck, Aurich & Wacker vs. the West Penn Railroad Company—Error to Allegheny. Judgment of nonpros entered.

George A. Chase, of Crawford county, was on motion of Hon. William McClelland, duly admitted to qualify and practice in this Court.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

CONVICTION OF BECKER AND SPEILER.

The first case called up for argument was that of Ambrose E. Lynch vs. the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, on writ of error to Quarter Sessions of this county. J. Scott Conrad appeared for the plaintiff in error, and Thomas M. Bayne, District Attorney, and W. D. Moore, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

Our readers will recollect that Lynch was convicted of murder of the first degree, in saying Wm. Haddock, of Allegheny, whom he caught in the act of the illicit intercourse with Mrs. Lynch. The main reasons assigned in the assignments of error were as follows: The jury boarded at Sproul's, and at times for both the Grand and Travers Jurors show that the Court directed them to be escorted and drawn by the County Commissioners and Sheriff, when in point of f

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1873.

SPEAKING of the Democratic Congressman from its district, a Kentucky paper thinks he is justly entitled to the back pay he pocketed last spring, on account of his gallant services in the Confederate army. That is to say, the fact that a man has been guilty of treason and rebellion, is to be taken in mitigation of his offenses as a thief.

A GREAT many severe things—some of them deserved, perhaps—have at different times been spoken and written of Louisville; but it has at least earned the honorable distinction of having done more for plague-stricken Shreveport and Memphis than any other city in the country, irrespective of the question of population. Charity covereth a multitude of imperfections.

A BROOKLYN paper informs us that the original of Brooklyn is Broek-klein, little Broek, a suburb of Amsterdam, by which name New York was first called. And—our informant might have added—she seems still intent on maintaining the old relation; judging—that is to say—from the imitative manner in which her public officials copy the examples of corruption and dishonesty set them across the river.

WE are gratified to observe that the suggestion we threw out some days ago, that a box for contributors for the relief of the Memphis sufferers should be provided at every polling place in the States in which elections occur today, is being promptly seconded by the press of the Commonwealths concerned. New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin are moving in the matter, and it is to be hoped that every other State to which the suggestion applies, will do likewise. If the plan should be generally adopted—as we trust it may be—a very substantial fund will be the result.

THE New York bank resumption of last Saturday was attended by none of the difficulties or ill effects predicted by the croakers. The banks were stronger than was expected, and deposits were larger. It is believed that, as the practical suspension of payments by the banks bred general distrust, lack of confidence and a general disposition to hoard, so their resumption will do almost as much towards restoring confidence, and bringing back those tens of millions of money that have been locked up in private safes, carried around in pocket books, or tucked away in stockings. Almost every man has confidence in his own bank, and if that is impaired, he can find another depository, but there was a general unwillingness to put money into "the bank."

THE statement that the Cunard Steamship Company were making arrangements for the immediate establishment of a daily steamship service between the ports of New York and Liverpool, turns out to have been somewhat premature. The reported withdrawal of their vessels from the West India line, however, is correct. Early next year the company propose to increase their sailings by dispatching four steamers a week between England and the United States, with the ultimate view of establishing daily departures, should the to us, in the matter, is, that the withdrawal of the West India vessels is because the effect of our competition in that market is already and strongly felt. The price of English manufactured goods has gone up in spite of all their improved methods of production, and our manufacturers are underselling them. Without doubt we shall presently have an ocean commerce worthy of our country and of its enterprise; and this virtual retirement of our most formidable competitor, from so broad a field, may be accepted as a pledge and prophecy of the coming fact.

YESTERDAY we threw out a hint or two concerning the important service which the ladies of these municipalities might render during the coming winter, by associating themselves together for the systematic amelioration of the condition of the suffering and deserving poor. Philadelphia, we observe, has already taken steps in the matter. In order to alleviate the privation which is expected in several towns through the winter, a project is on foot to establish a general relief society, and divide the city up into squares or sections, which shall be visited daily by the ladies in whom it is proposed to vest this duty, and who are to provide out of the funds, &c., to be placed at their disposal by general subscription for the wants and necessities of those deserving aid. That some action of a similar character on the part of our own citizens will be needed, cannot for a moment be doubted; and some well-defined and thoroughly practicable plan shall be devised, the better for all concerned. If it be true that he gives twice who gives quickly, none the less is it true that in fore-looking promptitude lie half the conditions of successful philanthropy.

THE Pacific coast would seem to have almost wholly escaped the business depression from which the Eastern and Middle States have suffered so severely. The latest San Francisco papers state that the commercial relations of that community are characterized by great activity. Shipments of goods to the interior and coast wise are of magnitude, both by water and rail. The Pacific railways are each doing a large carrying trade both ways. Grain and produce come pressing to the seaboard very rapidly, while foreign merchandise goes freely into the interior. Breadstuff exports continue on a magnificent scale—flour, wheat and barley—thus giving full employment to the large fleet of shipping flocking to that port. The present prospect is represented as very encouraging. Money is plentiful; payments from the interior are made with unusual promptness, and the high prices realized for the bountiful crops of the present season are felt by the producer, thus permeating throughout the length and breadth of the State, and tending to enliven all interests and encourage the farmer and [illegible] increased efforts for the year to come. This is an attractive picture of prosperity and progress, and it is sincerely to be hoped that our own section of the country may soon be able to furnish an equally pleasant and hopeful business outlook.

THE enormous development of the manufacturing interests of Chicago within the past few years is one of the most surprising features of the entire history of that city of surprises. This development, as appears from the latest compiled statistics on the commerce and industries of Chicago, is represented by a net gain of twelve hundred and thirty per cent. within the last thirteen years, and one hundred and thirty-seven per cent. within the last three years. In 1860, according to the tables of the United States census, there were 409 manufacturing establishments in Chicago, employing 5,593 hands, and turning out $13,950,671 worth of manufactured goods per annum. In 1870, according to the same authority, the number of establishments had grown to 1,149, the number of hands employed to 20,156, and the aggregate annual product to $62,736,238; but these figures of a loose census were soon swelled by local research, to $76,848,120. There are, at present, 690 ascertained manufacturing establishments, one hundred and twenty-seven of which are iron works, which employ 16,429 operatives; have an invested capital of $50,017,500; pay wages to the amount of $27,709,828 a year, and yield an annual product of $122,481,000. From other statistics given it is estimated that the aggregate number of persons engaged in manufactures foots up to 70,969; that an aggregate of $179,831,000 is the yearly product of their labors, and that upwards of one-half the entire population of the city is already supported by the manufactures of what most people are still disposed to regard as "an exclusively commercial city." This is a most extraordinary exhibit. Wonder if our free-trade doctrinaires will have the wit to discern the significant politico-economic lesson which it contains?

TO-DAY is a political field day. Elections, general or partial, take place in the States of Illinois, Kansas, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, New York, New Jersey, Virginia and Wisconsin. New York will elect both Houses of its Legislature, and eight Justices of the Supreme Court, besides county and a portion of its State officers, and a Congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of JAMES BROOKS. Congressmen are also to be chosen in the Fifth District of Michigan and the Third District of Massachusetts; in which latter State, together with Minnesota, Mississippi, Virginia and Wisconsin, Governors and other State officers, and Legislatures, will be chosen. Maryland will elect a Controller, Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and Legislature. In Kansas and New Jersey Legislatures are to be elected. The elections in Illinois are comparatively unimportant in a political point of view; only county and city officers having to be chosen. The Senate to be chosen in New York will take part in the election of a United States Senator, as will also the Legislatures to be elected in Kansas, Maryland, Massachusetts, Mississippi and Virginia. Various constitutional amendments are to be submitted in some of the States. In New York the people are to decide whether the judges shall hereafter be appointed. The people of Virginia are to vote upon certain sections relating to county organizations, whereby the township system would be abolished and the old one of magisterial districts practically revived. In Mississippi an amendment relating to the school fund is submitted. Kansas is to decide whether it will limit the number of its State Senators to forty, and of Representatives to one hundred and twenty-five, and the people of Minnesota are to vote upon four amendments to the State Constitution, three of which provide for biennial instead of annual sessions of the Legislature, while the fourth relates to the safe keeping of State and county funds by the treasurers.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

By its resolution to summon the recalcitrant Catholic bishops to tender their resignation, the German government has taken another important step in its contest with the Papacy. The measure thus adopted was the only course open to the government, unless it recognized the Papal pretensions and withdrew from the contest. That it did not intend to take the latter alternative was made sufficiently clear in the Emperor's letter to the Pope, printed in our columns on Saturday. Both the letter mentioned and the letter of His Holiness to which it was a reply, are very interesting and instructive documents in relation to the whole subject, shedding upon it a flood of light, and in particular, showing that the struggle in Germany involves no local or even merely national question, but a question which concerns all christendom. The Pope's letter bears the date of August 7th, and was, therefore, written about the time when legal proceedings were first entered upon against the bishops. On the publication of the correspondence it was remarked at Berlin that the Pope's letter had remained unanswered nearly a month, as appeared from the date of the response, September 3d, and two reasons were assigned in explanation of the delay. One was the propriety of waiting to see whether the measures of increased severity just initiated against the bishops would induce the Roman Court (curia) to give way, possibly with some little hope that such would be the effect. The other reason of delay was that, when the Papal letter was received by the Emperor, all his ministers were absent from the capital on leave, and were not together there until the dedication of the column of victory on the 2d of September. On the next day the Ministry held a meeting, with BISMARCK as President, when, the presumption is, the substance and tone of the imperial letter to His Holiness were determined, and when, besides, the formal document recognizing Bishop REINKENS, of the Old Catholic Church, was sanctioned and issued.

In Germany these facts are regarded as significant. Not only Ultramontanes and their avowed sympathizers but others from whom better things might have been expected, have labored systematically to represent the great Chancellor as under a cloud at court. In the provinces and outside of the empire exceeding pains have also been taken to create and diffuse the impression that BISMARCK's popularity among his countrymen was on the decline, and especially that his policy towards the Papacy had brought upon him so much popular odium as to render the Emperor timid and lukewarm in his support. Farther, the Ultramontane Journals in Italy have been fond of portraying BISMARCK as a monster of ambition who aspired to nothing less than imperial power, by undermining the throne of the Emperor, which [illegible] and according to those veracious organs the Chancellor's ecclesiastical measures formed a part of this gigantic scheme, being adapted and designed to alienate the affections of its subjects from the House of HOHENZOLLERN. These wild fancies seem completely to have imposed upon the infallible Pontiff, and in his letter to the Emperor he kindly warns him against the perils of "the proceedings of his own government"—proceedings which he (the Pope) had been informed were disapproved of by the Emperor. It is hardly to be supposed that His Holiness wrote the letter himself, at least without consulting his advisers, and it is safe to say that a letter displaying less tact and more imperfect knowledge of the tendency and meaning of the situation, was never before written by a ruler of men. Evidently intending to conciliate, not to irritate or offend, the Holy Father equally in the selection of topics and in his mode of treating them, wounds the imperial self-respect.

There is, however, of course no trace of any such effect in the form of the reply. Indeed, if any display of the kind could be thought of as becoming or admissible in a letter of an emperor, it must have seemed quite unnecessary, as the mere correction, in plain terms, of the involuntary blunders of fact and reasoning into which the Pontiff had fallen, conveys a sufficiently severe rebuke for any verbal offense. The emperor merely corrects the erroneous notions respecting German questions which his correspondent had received from false reports, states the facts regarding the difficulty between the German government and a portion of its Catholic subjects, and finally contradicts the assumption that "every one who has received baptism belongs to the Pope."

This correspondence was published in Berlin with the evident purpose of exerting influence upon the elections for the *Landtag*, and has no doubt had the effect anticipated. The letters serve to define the contest with perfect clearness, and to prove that no middle ground is possible between absolute submission to the Roman pretensions and the absolute rejection of them. The Emperor's letter completely sets aside the notion, as already remarked, entertained by some even among his subjects, of a schism or division in the government concerning the great question. In fact, some allege that reluctance or irresolution on the part of the Emperor regarding the carrying out of a vigorous anti-Roman policy has been overcome by the Papal letter. While not disproving of the BISMARCK measures he was, they say, excessively disposed to temporize in their execution, an infirmity from which he has at length escaped.

American readers have no doubt noticed that in his letter the Emperor refers to some trans-Atlantic States as having been the scene of indications of open revolt against the laws, on the part of Roman ecclesiastics; we fail to recall the precise language. His majesty probably alluded to Mexico and some of the States of Central America, or he may even have thought of the United States when writing the words. However that may be, the same rebellious spirit which troubles Germany is at work among us, and the same burning question now deciding there will have to be decided here. It is a mere difference of form, not of fact. The Roman priesthood, sufficiently unanimous to be formidable, are waging zealous warfare on one of the chief foundations of the Republic, and the real question is, or will be, whether the Church or the Republic shall rule. It is a sufficient reason why the agitation in Germany should be watched with lively interest from this side of the Atlantic.

STOCK AND MERCHANDISE FAILURES.

A great deal more weight has been given to the perturbations in the New York and Philadelphia stock markets, since the monetary troubles began, than they deserved. A failure in the manufacturing line, or in a dry goods house, or of a wholesale dealer, is significant and betokening a real disturbance of the financial elements; but the failure of a stock-broker indicates only the miscarriage of a gambling transaction. Yet the public has been unwisely led to regard the failure of a stock-broker with as much significance as that of a manufacturer; and the shortcomings of a little Wall street firm, which has failed to come to time on a contract to buy 10,000 shares of Lake Shore at 87, have been heralded as being as strongly indicative of financial unsoundness as the protest of the maturing notes of Sprague & Co. In the first instance Smith, Jones & Smith gamble on the future price of Lake Shore stock, and lose; and being unable either to pay for the stock they have agreed (nominally) to buy, or to pay the difference between the market price (61) and the contract price (87) they are technically reported as having "failed," although there is nothing more in their case than in the case of any gambler on a horse-race who fails to pay the bets he has lost; while in the latter case there has been an actual failure, which brings trouble, disturbance and distrust along with it.

All through this monetary trouble there has been entirely too much hanging upon the stock failures on Wall street, and too much trembling of the limbs over the untoward fate of the bulls and bears of that locality. What is it to a merchant in Pittsburgh if JAY GOULD is "short" of Erie, and unable to settle? Why should a bank shut down on its customers because DANIEL DREW is unable to come to time, or Commodore VANDERBILT is careless as to the settlement of his stock contracts? The shrinkage of values, in marketable stocks, is doubtless a serious matter, but the failure of a stock broker is of no more commercial importance than the default of a contractor to build a bridge. Stocks go up and stocks go down, according to the power of the bulls and bears respectively; but their real, permanent value is not materially affected thereby, except so far as the individual holders of them may be forced to realize upon them. If the banks, and the merchants, and the manufacturers would keep out of the stock market, and confine themselves to legitimate business, they need not care whether DANIEL DREW, or JAY GOULD, or any other stock gambler, makes or loses; and if the lesson of the hour has taught them to get out and keep out of it, we are so much the better for its having been taught.

The real business interest of this vast country does not really center in Wall street, but we have, somehow, all along been acting on the supposition that it did; and it is the very essence of commercial folly to stand by and see the business of the country, which is on a really sound basis, brought to wreck and ruin because the stock market is in the hands of the Philistines.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, excellent authority on all business matters, has no sympathy with the feeling of despondency which exists in some quarters, growing out of the stoppage of manufactories in various parts of the country; and it administers a severe and well-deserved rebuke for the commercial and monetary distrust "which designing persons and papers are attempting to excite." It says:

"There are undoubtedly weak spots in every trade, and a time like the present tends to bring them to the surface. But as a whole the mercantile community is, beyond a doubt, sound and in better condition than for years before to meet such a strain as the present; and as money has again become easy to obtain by all who have undoubted security from the contest. That it did not intend to take the latter alternative was made sufficiently clear in the Emperor's letter to the Pope, printed in our columns on Saturday. Both the letter mentioned and the letter of His Holiness to which it was a reply, are very interesting and instructive documents in relation to the whole subject, shedding upon it a flood of light, and in particular, showing that the struggle in Germany involves no local or even merely national question, but a question which concerns all christendom. The Pope's letter bears the date of August 7th, and was, therefore, written about the time when legal proceedings were first entered upon against the bishops. On the publication of the correspondence it was remarked at Berlin that the Pope's letter had remained unanswered nearly a month, as appeared from the date of the response, September 3d, and two reasons were assigned in explanation of the delay. One was the propriety of waiting to see whether the measures of increased severity just initiated against the bishops would induce the Roman Court (curia) to give way, possibly with some little hope that such would be the effect. The other reason of delay was that, when the Papal letter was received by the Emperor, all his ministers were absent from the capital on leave, and were not together there until the dedication of the column of victory on the 2d of September. On the next day the Ministry held a meeting, with BISMARCK as President, when, the presumption is, the substance and tone of the imperial letter to His Holiness were determined, and when, besides, the formal document recognizing Bishop REINKENS, of the Old Catholic Church, was sanctioned and issued.

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STOCK AND MERCHANDISE FAILURES.

A great deal more weight has been given to the perturbations in the New York and Philadelphia stock markets, since the monetary troubles began, than they deserved. A failure in the manufacturing line, or in a dry goods house, or of a wholesale dealer, is significant and betokening a real disturbance of the financial elements; but the failure of a stock-broker indicates only the miscarriage of a gambling transaction. Yet the public has been unwisely led to regard the failure of a stock-broker with as much significance as that of a manufacturer; and the shortcomings of a little Wall street firm, which has failed to come to time on a contract to buy 10,000 shares of Lake Shore at 87, have been heralded as being as strongly indicative of financial unsoundness as the protest of the maturing notes of Sprague & Co. In the first instance Smith, Jones & Smith gamble on the future price of Lake Shore stock, and lose; and being unable either to pay for the stock they have agreed (nominally) to buy, or to pay the difference between the market price (61) and the contract price (87) they are technically reported as having "failed," although there is nothing more in their case than in the case of any gambler on a horse-race who fails to pay the bets he has lost; while in the latter case there has been an actual failure, which brings trouble, disturbance and distrust along with it.

All through this monetary trouble there has been entirely too much hanging upon the stock failures on Wall street, and too much trembling of the limbs over the untoward fate of the bulls and bears of that locality. What is it to a merchant in Pittsburgh if JAY GOULD is "short" of Erie, and unable to settle? Why should a bank shut down on its customers because DANIEL DREW is unable to come to time, or Commodore VANDERBILT is careless as to the settlement of his stock contracts? The shrinkage of values, in marketable stocks, is doubtless a serious matter, but the failure of a stock broker is of no more commercial importance than the default of a contractor to build a bridge. Stocks go up and stocks go down, according to the power of the bulls and bears respectively; but their real, permanent value is not materially affected thereby, except so far as the individual holders of them may be forced to realize upon them. If the banks, and the merchants, and the manufacturers would keep out of the stock market, and confine themselves to legitimate business, they need not care whether DANIEL DREW, or JAY GOULD, or any other stock gambler, makes or loses; and if the lesson of the hour has taught them to get out and keep out of it, we are so much the better for its having been taught.

The real business interest of this vast country does not really center in Wall street, but we have, somehow, all along been acting on

PERSONAL

Mr. W. G. Grace, the great English cricketer, has taken to wife a Miss Day. He proposes devoting himself in future to the cricket on the domestic hearth.

Miss Steerungambah, a Hindoo lady, has been delivering lectures on female education in Madras. While in the business why doesn't she educate her name up to some civilized standard?

There are now eight young American ladies studying in Milan for the operatic stage.

General Jubal Early and M. Victor Hugo are both incensed beyond expression by the report that they exactly resemble each other.

Miss Minnie Sherman, daughter of the General, arrived on Saturday morning at New York. Her health completely restored by her year's sojourn abroad.

A New Orleans correspondent reports that General Longstreet is organizing a disbastering expedition to annex Cuba.

Robert Sixbury died last week in the town of La Hay, Jefferson county, N. Y., aged one hundred and ten years and seven months. He had acquired a great reputation as a hunter on John Brown's track in Northern New York, where he had killed over two thousand two hundred deer. When past eighty years of age he met with an accident which necessitated the amputation of one of his legs, and he assisted a country doctor to perform the operation without flinching. His funeral was attended by several children, aged between eighty and ninety years.

A strange incident or coincidence happened in Richmond, Va., last week. A lady, who had suffered some distress from the loss of large sums of money, fell asleep some weeks ago and dreamed that a person appeared to her and said: "You think you are seeing much trouble now, but your trouble will begin on the 25th of October." The lady related the dream to her husband the next morning, and both waked with painful forebodings for the day thus set apart to pass. A few days previous to the 25th her lovely little daughter was taken ill, and notwithstanding all the efforts of physicians and friends, grew rapidly worse on the 25th day of October, and died on the 26th.

George Francis Train, whose sudden and unexpected return from temporary obscurity in Europe recently excited attention, has, presumably, relinquished the immense land scheme which he had in preparation last summer, since it appears his title to the stated millions of dollars worth of lands at once are impaired by a confession of judgment for claims long standing against him.

A beautiful and accomplished young lady of Virginia City, Nev., has made a runaway match with an Indian of 10 degree to whom she has long been attached "through good re-Pinte and evil toe."

The parents of the dead Memphis heroine, Miss Mattie Stephenson, reside at Towanda, Illinois, are good people, in humble circumstances, and are natives of old England, from whence they emigrated a few years since.

How Paris is Governed.

G. C. Fulton, in a letter to the Baltimore *American* from Paris, states that the city of Paris has a costly municipal government, which hesitates at no expense to make the city beautiful, clean and healthy, but it has no "rings" to manipulate the public funds. It has something to show for every outlay, and the people have the satisfaction of knowing that every dollar levied on them is economically spent. There is something tangible to show for it, as is the case with a giraffe just purchased for five thousand francs, to replace the one eaten up by the Commune. Public functionaries in Paris never grow rich on their small salaries, and as they are poorly paid, there is no scramble for them. Twelve hundred francs (about $200), is almost the highest salary paid to any municipal officer, and there is such a system of checks and balances, that fraud or unfair dealing is wholly impossible. A police officer receives from one thousand two hundred to one thousand five hundred francs per annum, or from $200 to $300. The highest salary under the government is to the head of the Police Department, which is twelve thousand francs, or about $2,400. This is the most important office under the city government. There are twenty-two Mayors, one for each arondissement or ward of the city, whose principal functions relate to births, marriages and deaths, and one Prefect of the Seine, whose functions correspond very much with those of our own mayors, he having authority over all parts of the city. In connection with the Monte de Piete, or city pawnbroker establishment, there are three hundred officers, whose combined salaries amount to 501,200 francs, being an average of $933 each. Some receive more than this amount, and some less. The yearly average of money that passes through the hands of these three hundred officers, is nearly $8,000,000, so that it will be seen the positions they hold are equal in responsibility to any under our city government.

Refining Effect of Mind on Body.

The operation of the intellectual powers on the features is seen in the fine cutting and chiseling of them, and the removal from them of signs of sensuality and sloth by which they are blunted and deadened, and the substitution of energy and intensity for vacancy and insipidity, and by the keenness given to the eye, and the fine molding and development to the brow, of which effects Sir Charles Bell has well noted the desirableness and opposition to brute types; only this he has not sufficiently observed, that there are certain forms of the intellect in a measure inconsistent with each other, as perhaps great subtlety with great comprehensiveness, and high analytical with high imaginative power. But of the severeness which serenity of holier than intellectual origin, and the dignity which the authority of divine law, not human reason, can and must stamp upon the features, would be futile to speak here at length, for there is not any beauty but theirs for which men pay long obedience; as all events, if not by sympathy, discovers: it is not in words expellable, with which time dims and lights the eye, close of goodliness and charity will mold and gild the hardest, coolest countenance, neither to what darkness their departure will consign the loveliest. For there is not any virtue the exercise of which, even momentarily, will not impress a new fairness upon the features, neither on them only, but on the whole body, the moral and intellectual faculties have operation, for all the movements and gestures. However slight, are different in the modes according to the mind that governs them—and on the spiritual sense and decision of just feeling follows grace of action, and through continuance of this, grace of form.—*Ruskin.*

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the winter from the autumn. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilarating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermitten fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 P. M., and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 P. M. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st of January and 1st of July, and will thereon compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of Bank open for examination at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. S. M'CLURG, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, S. Hazen, C. Tollinsbee, Thomas Rhodes, S. H. Watterson, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the east corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WARKHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 9 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

STEAM SYPHON PUMPS!

All persons are hereby notified that

HUGH COLL,

On the 17th day of July, 1872, by an assignment on Record in the Patent Office,

SOLD and TRANSFERRED
TO
SHERIFFS & LOUGHREY,
NOW
J. B. Sheriff & Son,

The exclusive right to Manufacture and Sell
Steam Syphon Pumps
Under his (Coll's) Patents in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia. All persons are cautioned against purchasing from Coll or others said Pumps, as in each case an action will be brought for infringement. Our make of Pumps bear the number of our office,
68 Water Street,
And date of Patent, JUNE 8TH, 1869. All others are infringements.
J. B. SHERIFF & SON.
Pittsburgh, October 24, 1873.

Jas. W. Drape & Co.

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REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
47½ Federal Street,
(SECOND FLOOR), ALLEGHENY CITY.

Public and Private Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., &c., Promptly Attended to at Moderate Rates.

REMOVAL.

A. MARTIN & CO.,
BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS, have Removed to their new Rooms,
No. 211 LIBERTY STREET,
Where can be found a choice and complete stock of CRACKERS AND CONFECTIONERY.

GEORGE STAMM,

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Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Flue Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.
Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

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SCALES,
Of all k Be careful to buy only the genuine.
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At Prices Suited to the Times
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.
Real Bargains!
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WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
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McElroy & Dickson,
No. 54 WOOD STREET,
Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their
FALL STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS
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NOTIONS
Now in Store and to arrive.
Large Lines of Goods
Are offered at Prices
As Low as Before the War,
And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.
SEPTEMBER 5th,
1873.
In Press.
UNITED STATES DIGEST.

A DIGEST OF ALL THE DECISIONS OF THE VARIOUS COURTS WITHIN THE UNITED STATES, from the earliest period to the year 1870; comprising a the American Decisions digested in the thirty-one volumes of the United States Digest; with careful revision and important additions. FIRST SERIES. To be completed within 12 vols royal 8vo. 800 pages each, Law sheep. $7 50 per volume. *Vol. I. ready in December.*

This work has been undertaken at the suggestion of many members of the bar who desire to avoid searching so many different volumes of supplements and annuals, when collecting the decisions upon a given topic.

The new work is a complete digest of the decisions of the various Courts of the United States from the earliest period to the year 1870, the starting point of the "*New Series*" recently commenced.

All the American decisions digested in the thirty-one volumes of the original United States Digest, the supplement, the Equity Digest, and the Annuals prior to 1870, are presented in the new work, with the addition of a l decisions contained in one hundred and six volumes of American reports which were, for various reasons, not included in the former issue, making the whole number of volumes digested to exceed nineteen hundred.

Twelve volumes will form a complete set, each of fifty titles. The purpose is to reproduce the contents of the original work with the same clearness, and without abridging any matter of general interest and value. But the titles have been rearranged to avoid needless repetitions, and to secure the utmost economy of space; and it is considered settled that they will not, in any event, require more than twelve volumes of about eight hundred pages each.

The editorial labor is under the charge of BENJ. VAUGHAN ABBOTT, Esq., counsel-at-law.

Vol. I. will appear in December. The remaining volumes will be issued quarterly, or as fast as a due regard to accuracy will permit.

The Annual Digest will be published in May of each year.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers,
BOSTON.

THE NEW IMPROVED
Remington Sewing Machine
AWARDED
The "Medal for Progress,"
AT VIENNA, 1873,
The HIGHEST ORDER OF "MEDAL" Awarded a the Exposition.
No Sewing Machine Received a Higher Price.

A FEW GOOD REASONS:

1—*A New Invention*, THOROUGHLY TESTED, and secured by Letters Patent.
2—Makes a *perfect* LOCK STITCH, alike on both sides, *on all kinds of goods.*
3—RUNS LIGHT, SMOOTH, NOISELESS and RAPID—*best combination of qualities.*
4—DURABLE—*Runs for years* without Repairs.
5—*Will do all varieties of Work and Finest Stitching* in a superior manner.
6—*Is Not Easily Managed* by the operator. Length of Stitch may be altered while running, and machine can be thread without passing thread through holes.
7—DESIGN *Simple, Ingenious, Elegant.* Forming the stitch *without* the use of Cog Wheel Gears, Rotary Cams or Lever Arms. Has the *Automatic Drop Feed*, which is *the* only device for *drawing stitch at any speed.* Has our new *Thread Controller*, which allows easy movement of needle bar and *prevents* liability to *thread.*
8—CONSTRUCTION *most careful* and FINISHED. It is manufactured by the *most skillful* and *experienced* machinists, at the celebrated REMINGTON ARMORY, Ilion, N. Y.
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FOR AGENCIES. TTh

Anthracite Coal

The undersigned are desirous of calling the attention of their old customers and citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny at large, that they are now prepared to receive and fill all orders for Anthracite (Wilkesbarre) Coal, as well as Bituminous Coal from their Mines on Pennsylvania Railroad, and P. C. and St. L. R. R. (Pan Handle), at the lowest market rates, in any quantities as desired. All orders left at their yards, Liberty street, 9 poinle Six-teenth street, Pittsburgh, or cor. 7th and Anderson street, No. 1 Marion avenue and Pennsylvania avenue yards, Allegheny, will receive prompt attention, or through either of the City Postoffices. We would advise all who use either Anthracite or Bituminous Coal to leave their orders now, as they will save money in ordering early, and enable us to serve them promptly and satisfactorily.

Orders for Car Loads filled on short notice.

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DEALERS IN
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Address Lock Box 314, or leave orders at
DILWORTH BRO'S, Liberty, head of Wood street;
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Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

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Popular Prices.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
New Dark Prints.
At 6 1-4c, Real Linen Crash.
At 8 1-3 Cents,
Prints, Choice Styles, Good Cloths.
At 10 Cents,
Prints, the Very Best Fall Styles.
At 10 Cents,
Standard Brown Sheeting Muslins.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
New Wide Dark Chintzes.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
New Dark Fall Dress Goods.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
Mixed and Striped Shirting Flannels.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
Kentucky Jeans, Seasonable Colors.
At 18 3-4 Cents,
DRESS GOODS,
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
At 18 3-4 Cents,
Plaid Shirting Flannels.
At 25 Cents,
Black and Colored Dress Goods.
New Colors and Shades, Sterling Bargains.
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172 AND 174
Federal St., Allegheny,
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26 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH,
Are now opening their large and elegant y assorted stock of
FURS,
Comprising all qualities and prices, both for Ladies and Children, and we guarantee to Sell at Prices full 25 per cent less than regular rates. We offer as a few of our prices:

MUFFS	AT	$2 00
MUFFS	AT	2 50
MUFFS	AT	3 00
MUFFS	AT	4 00
MUFFS	AT	5 00

MUFFS at $6 $8, $10, $12 50, $15, $18 50, $20, $22 50, $25 and $30.

SETS	AT	$2 00
SETS	AT	2 50
SETS	AT	3 50
SETS	AT	5 00

SETS at $6 50, $8, $10, $12 50, $15, $20 $22 50, $25, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

Our stock is unusually large, comprising every make, kind and quality of Fur, such as

Muskrat, Alaska Mink,

GEO. B. HILL. C. HANSON LOVE. JAS N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

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SEVEN PER CENT.

BONDS,

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We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 3, 1873.

REMARKS.—The market opened to-day without any life or animation, and throughout the entire day very little business was transacted except in a retail way. Very few of our dealers are selling in round lots, and men, who but a few months since were purchasers by the car load, are now buying by the single package or barrel, simply because they cannot have credit allowed them. This state of affairs, indeed, is very sorry to see, but we trust our merchants will be able to weather the storm through which they are now passing, and that when business revives, it will be both permanent and lasting.

During the past twenty-four hours the following were the receipts of the leading articles of produce:

Apples, bbls	643	Cheese, bxs	145
Butter, pkgs	34	Flour, bbls	1,133
Bacon, pieces	1,588	Potatoes, bush	2,100
Bacon, tierces	25		

Below will be found the wholesale and retail prices for the various articles enumerated below:

ALES.—Continue remarkably dull, no brewers' report, but they have not changed any of the prices. The leading brands can be quoted as follows: XX, $9; XXX, $10; Porter $10 per bbl; India ale $11 @ bbl; Bass' English ale, in kilderkins of 72 gallons, $22 75@25; bass, 54 gallons, $13 25@14; bbls, 68 gallons, $62 50@65; in cases, bottled, $2 75; Guinness' and Younger's stouts, $2 75; Cantrell & Cochrane's ginger ale, $2 25 @ doz; Caswell & Hazard's ginger ale, $1 75 @ doz.

ASHES.—The following are the ruling rates: Soda ash, common, 4½c; do refined, 5½@6c; nitric, 4½@5c; arsenic, 5½c; pot ash, 9c; pearl ash, 10c; black lead, 4½@5c.

APPLE BUTTER.—Is in good supply with but a moderate demand. We can quote at 60@65c per gallon, as to quality and purchase.

BRASS.—Both navy and medium are in good supply with the demand light. We quote navy at 25 @ 26½c; medium at 23@24c; small at 20@22c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER.—There is a good trade to report, and prices remain unchanged. We quote 1 lb cans $1 80 @ doz; ½ lb cans $1 00 @ doz; ¼ lb cans $1 10; 5 lb cans $8 50; 2 lb cans $2 60; 10 lb wooden boxes $3 @ lb.

BROOMS.—Are the following quotations: No. 5 X $3 50@3 60; No 5, $3 25 @ doz; No. 4, $2 90 @ doz; No. 3, $2 50 @ doz; No. 2, $2 25 @ doz; No. 1, $1 75 @ doz; No 1 Shakers, $3 50 @ doz; No. 2 Shakers, $2 @ doz.

BROOM CORN.—The demand continues light, with the supply fair. We can quote green at 5@9c; green hurl 10c; red tip 7c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—There is a good supply of State flour on sale, but we learn that the Western yield will not be an average, as in this year. Dakota are holding State flour at 4½@5 @ lb.

Bacon and Provisions.—The leading packers report trade good for this season of the year. The demand is good with a large number of orders constantly coming in. The recent revision of prices remains unchanged and we can quote as follows: Hams, extra sugar cured, 9 @ 10½c; shoulders, extra sugar cured, 8 @ 9c; breakfast bacon, sugar cured, 9 @ 12c; dried beef, extra sugar cured, 9 @ 10c; dried beef, ordinary, 8c; canvassed hams, 11 @ 12c; canvassed shoulders, 8 @ 9c; rib sides, 9c; short rib sides, 9 @ 9¼c; clear sides, 9 @ 9½c. Mess pork, $ bbl, $15 50. Lard—prime leaf, in tierces, 8 @ 8¼c; 50 lbs, 8 @ 9; 20 lbs, 8½ @ 9; refined for summer use, in tierces, 9 @ 9½; refined for summer use, in ¼ bbls, 9¼c; refined, for summer use, in buckets, 9 @ 9½, 10¼c; refined in 3 lb canisters, 9 @ 9½c; refined in 5 lb canisters, 9 @ 10; refined in 3 lb pails, 9 @ 10¼c; refined in 5 lb pails, 9 @ 9½, 10c. Ham sausage, 8 @ 9, 10c.

BUTTER.—The market is well supplied, but buyers do not seem disposed to take hold. Dealers are dispensing of it in a retail way only, in round lots or by the single tub. We saw a purchaser to-day, who is usually in the habit of buying in large quantities, refuse a lot of Ohio creamery choice in tubs at fresh roll butter good, at 25c @ lb. This is as low as we have seen choice roll butter offered in this market this season. Dealers, generally, are quoting choice roll in tubs at 28@30c @ lb, and 30@35c by the single tub; solid packed 20@22c @ lb, and medium dull at 15@20c @ lb.

CASSIA OIL.—Is moderately active; by the car lot we can quote it at 14½ @ 15c @ gallon; if retailed from store 16@18c @ lb obtainable.

CRACKERS.—The market rules dull, and as a consequence dealers have been compelled to reduce prices on sample goods as follows: Lemon biscuit, 11½c; ginger snaps, 12c; soda crackers, 7c; boston crackers, 10c; sugar crackers, 9½c; butter crackers, 7c; wine crackers, 10c.

CHEESE.—The market continues quite firm with a good shipping demand to report. Holders in the interior report that their stocks are pretty well sold up, and hope to realize a small advance before long. This, of course, will be entirely entirely upon the supply and demand. At this writing our prices remain unchanged. New York factory, 12½ @ 13c; New Limburger, 13c; prime New York Goshen, 16c @ 17c; Ohio factory in round lots, 11½c; small lots, 12c; Ohio Limburger, 13½@14c for September make; in a jobbing way 15c. There is little inquiry for farm dairy. Limburger and Sweitzer quiet at 11@13c @ pound.

COUNTRY LARD.—Is in fair request at 8@9c for prime. Dark lard, for card oil, 6½c @ lb.

CEREMES.—Have undergone no change in prices, and we continue to quote as follows: Bee-son's Phoenix $2 25@2 50; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; white lime, $1 00@1 10; calcined plaster, $3 00; hard plaster, $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—Trade in this article is reported as very good, and we can quote sales at $3 @ case of 4 doz. packages.

COAL MINING.—There is not a very active trade to report, although sales are made at $30 @ ton. If the rush is noticed, $1 60 @ 100 lbs is obtained from the store.

CIDER.—Is not in much demand as yet. The stock on the city is accurate, and we can quote it at $8@9 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT.—The supply as yet continues light, with as yet, little demand. We can quote dried apples at 7@9c per lb, and 10@12c per lb for dried peaches.

EGGS.—Are in better supply, and as a consequence the demand is not so great. Fresh eggs can be quoted at 26@27c per doz. and limed eggs at 24@25c per doz.

FISH.—Prices remain unchanged. We quote: Extra No. 1 mess mackerel, $36; No 1 mess mackerel, $33; extra No 1 shore mackerel, $30; No 1 shore mackerel $33; extra No 1 bay mackerel, $19; No 1 bay mackerel, $17; extra No 2 bay mackerel, $15; No 2 bay mackerel, $14; large No 3 mackerel, $11; No 3 mackerel, $10; split Labrador herring, $5 50 @8; split fish, $7 @8; scale trout, $7 @8; Lake trout, large Georges codfish, $7 50 @ 100; medium Georges codfish, $5 50 @ 100; red herring, scale 50 @ box; No 1 $2c @ box.

FEATHERS.—There is but a fair trade to report, and dealers are holding A 1 at 45@50c and for U Tailfc @ lb, according to quantity and purchasers.

FLOUR.—To-day the receipts of the various grades of flour were on the increase, and trade reported active, though dealers are not freeing disposed to fill orders as rapidly as they could come in, owing to the difficulty they experience in making collections. The prices for the various enumerated below remain unchanged. We quote:

State amber wheat	$4 50
State red wheat	4 00@4 25
Fancy St Louis	9 00
Fancy Rochester white wheat	8 25
Good Ohio red wheat	7 75@8 00
Wisconsin Spring wheats	6 00@6 50
Minnesota Spring wheats	7 25
Rye flour	5 25@5 50

GRAIN.—The market showed a little more strength to-day than it did at the end of last week. There were more buyers out and holders were offering more grain than for several days past. There continues to be some inquiry for new ear corn, while the market nevertheless rules firm. White oats, Western quote shelled corn at 60@62c; ear corn, new, 45@50c; old, 62@63c; white oats 37@38c; light mixed oats 46@47c; 2 car lots of No 2 Ohio at 49c; barley $1 25@1 40. During the day we learned of the following transactions:

1 car winter barley, in sacks, on platform.....$1 25
1 car white oats, in sacks, on platform.....48
2 cars yellow ear corn.....62
1 car rye, in sacks, on platform.....80

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	240	Wheat, sacks	680
Oats, sacks	2,210	Corn, sacks	550

GROCERIES MARKET.—There is no sign of improvement in trade, and business, if anything, continues to grow worse. A further decline in sugars was ordered to-day, and will be seen below. With trade demoralized and no buyers, it leaves but little for us to say. We quote the following as revised to-day:

Sugars—Crushed sugar, 11c; granulated, 11c; powdered, 11c; cut loaf, 11¾c; A, 10¾c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10¼c; yellow C, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, 9¾c; Franklin extra C, No 2, 9¼c; Franklin C, yellow, 8c; Johnson & son's C, 8½c; Metropolitan C, 8¾c; other grades 7@7¾c.

Coffee—Green—Rio, fair, 22c @ ℔; Rio, good, 24c @ ℔; Rio, prime, 25c @ ℔; Rio, choice, 26c @ ℔; Java, 30c @ ℔. Roasted—Rio, loose, 22@25c @ ℔; roasted Rio, in 1 ℔ papers, 30c @ ℔; roasted Java, in 1 ℔ papers, 35c @ ℔.

Teas—Young Hyson, Scocat ℔ 10 @ ℔; gunpowder, 60@75c @ ℔; imperial, 50c@$1 @ ℔; Japan, 60c@$1 10 @ ℔; Oolong, 75@85c per ℔; fancy, $1 00 @ ℔; Souchong, 60@75c @ ℔.

Spices—Cassia, 28@30c; ginger, 25c; mace, 65c; Cayenne pepper, 30c; nutmegs, 65c; Vienna Exposition, 70c; New Vienna Exposition, 75c.

Rice—Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Patna, 8@8½c; Carolina, 8@9c.

Pearl Barley—Nos 3 and 6, 7c @ ℔.

Oat Meal—A and B, 4¾ @ ℔.

Candles—Star, 18c @ ℔; adamine, 14c @ ℔; mould, 12@12½c @ ℔.

HAY.—Was in better demand all day, although the supply continued good. We were reported sales of two cars choice timothy at $24 @ ton, and one car of timothy at $23 50 @ ton.

HOMINY.—Is in good supply, and the demand light at $3 @ bbl.

HONEY.—The receipts have been quite liberal. We can quote choice clover at 40c @ ℔, and buckwheat at 30@32c @ ℔.

LARD OIL.—Continues in fair request. Sales are made at 80c @ gallon for winter strained, and 71c @ gallon for fall strained.

MOLASSES MEATS.—There is a very fair supply of the various brands in this market, and prices remain nominally unchanged, at 11@12c @ ℔ for hams, and 12c @ ℔ by the tub.

MILL FEED.—There does not seem to be much activity throughout the list, although we were reported a sale of a car lot of mill feed at $1 20 per 100 lbs. Our revised quotations remain unchanged as follows: Middlings at $22@23 @ ton; from store $1 25@1 50 @ 100 lbs; coarse chops, $1 40@1 50; fine do, $1 30@1 40; screenings, $1 40@1 50.

NUTS.—The market continues moderately well supplied, though the demand is not so good as during the past week. We can quote hickory at $3 @ bushel; butternuts, $2 @ bbl; black walnuts, $@2 25 @ bbl. Chestnuts, if sound and large, can be quoted at $5 @ bushel, though we know of a lot that was sold to-day at $4 50 @ bushel.

POULTRY.—There was no improvement either in the demand or supply for both live and dressed, and as a consequence prices remain unchanged as follows: Dressed turkeys at 16@18c @ ℔; do geese, 12@13c @ ℔; prairie chickens $4 @ doz; live chickens 20@22c @ pair by the coop.

PEARL WHEAT.—Is in good demand and grocers sell it readily at $7 50 @ case, less 25 @ cent. discount.

RAGS.—The market is very flat at 3c for country linen rags; woolen rags 8c @ ℔.

SALT.—We can quote No 1 A by the car lot at $1 85 @ bbl, and $2 00 @ bbl, in a retail way. No. 1 by the car lot, $1 65; and in a small way, $1 75 @ bbl.

SEEDS.—Timothy continues firm at $3 50, but in a small way from store at $3 75 @ bushel.

SAUSAGE.—Trade rules well for both kinds on sale, the hand Sabolio meeting with good sale everywhere. By the case of 6 dozen we can quote it at $6 00, and for the hand sapolio, $5 00 @ case.

SOAP.—Country soap is in good supply, and dealers are holding it at 5@6c @ ℔.

TALLOW.—Market very quiet at 6½@7c @ ℔.

VINEGAR.—Cider cider vinegar can be quoted at 16@18c @ gallon; white wine, 35c @ gallon and charge for packages.

VENISON.—Is in good supply with the demand fair. We can quote at 18@20c @ ℔.

YEAST CAKES AND FOAM.—The market continues to be well supplied, in fact too much so. As is usual, there is very little exchange on Mondays, as there are hardly sufficient business to warrant us changing our quotations.

POTATOES.—Have dropped off largely in the receipts during the past few days, and what few were on sale were held at very firm figures. Sweets, both Baltimores and Jerseys, are in good request.

Other articles remain unchanged, especially the following, which we quote as follows: Lemons, $6 @ box; oranges, $6 @ box; pineapples, $4 @ doz; cocoanuts, $5 @ 100; figs, 20c @ ℔; dates, 12½c @ ℔; prunes, 12½c @ ℔; citron, 35c @ ℔; currants, 12½c @ ℔; raisins, $2 50@3 @ box; Malaga grapes, $5 @ keg; Catawba grapes, 10c @ ℔; Concord grapes, 5c @ ℔; cranberries, $12 @ bbl; pop corn, 3c @ ℔; shelled corn, 60@62c; ear corn, new, 45@50c; old, 62@63c; white oats 37@38c; light mixed oats 46@47c; 2 cars No 2 Ohio at 49c; barley $1 25@1 40. During the day we learned of the following transactions:

1 car winter barley, in sacks, on platform.....$1 25
1 car white oats, in sacks, on platform.....48
2 cars yellow ear corn.....62
1 car rye, in sacks, on platform.....80

The following were the receipts of grain for the past twenty-four hours:

Barley, sacks	240	Wheat, sacks	680
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HONEY.—The receipts have been quite liberal. We can quote choice clover at 40c @ ℔, and buckwheat at 30@32c @ ℔.

—Robinson Bros., Bankers, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following report of active Stocks on the Philadelphia Board:

Penna Central	44¾	Pittsburgh & Erie	15
Reading	102¾	Pittsburgh 58	
United Cos	114	Allegheny Valley 38	
Oil Creek	15	Central Trans	33
Lehigh Valley	54	Empire Trans	46¾

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Cattle—Market very dull and prices without material change; sales of 3,000 head extra Pennsylvania and western steers at $6 @ best 25; fair to good do $5 50@5 75; common $5 @ per cwt., gross. Cows unchanged. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 head at $4 50@6. Hogs fair demand; sales 6,500 head at $6 50@6 75, unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, November 4, 1873.

REMARKS.—Dealers report the market steady and a good deal of oil changing hands. The receipts of barge oil since the rise in the Allegheny have been large. Refiners give barge oil the preference where it can be obtained. So far as prices are concerned we have no change to note.

CRUDE.

The market was steady, previous prices being steadily maintained. The asking rates are: Barge oil, 3c; rail oil, 3c. The following sales were made at

PARKER'S.

1,000 bbls, Union pipe.....$1 07½
1,000 bbls, Union pipe.....1 05
1,000 bbls, Fairview pipe.....1 02½

For prices at other points see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was a firm one, and as most refiners have stocks ahead prices are very satisfactory and will no doubt continue so until the close of the year. The rates are for Eastern delivery: 13½c; Western, 13½c; Philadelphia—Spot, 15c; November, 15½c; December, 15¾c. New York—Spot, 16c; November, first half, 15¾c; last half, 15¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market dull and prices nominal. City, $2 15; country, $2 10. Heavy receipts on the way.

[By Western Union Telegraph Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 3.—The *Courier* says: The market is quiet, with no change from previous prices. On upper road $1 35 was paid, but $1 37½ was asked at the close. At Oil City $1 25 was bid and $1 27½ asked. At Parkers, for Union pipe $1 05 was bid and $1 10 asked, and for Fairview pipe $1 02½ was bid and $1 05 asked. Market closed quiet. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
500 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
500 bbls upper road, spot	35
300 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
400 bbls upper road, spot	1 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 27½
1,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe	1 07½
1,000 bbls Parker's, Union pipe	1 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, Fairview pipe	1 02½

PARKERS, November 3.—Market dull and quiet at $1 05@1 07½ @ bbl.

NEW YORK, November 3, closing 1.—Petroleum market without important change; demand very light and nothing new from shippers. Crude in bulk 5½c. Refined 16c for first half November; 15¾c for last half November; 15¾c for December. Crude 90@90½c. Philadelphia delivery quiet and steady; sales embraced 2,000 bbls refined for first half of November at 16c, and 15½@15¾c for last half of November.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Market quiet; S. W., 16c; crude, 5½c; cases, 20c; sales none; finished, November, 15¾c; December, 15¾c.

TITUSVILLE, November 3.—Market quiet; nothing doing; 1,000 bbls $1 37½@1 40.

TIDIOUTE, November 3.—Market unchanged; $1 05 offered; no sales.

OIL CITY, November 3.—$1 25; quiet; nothing doing at that price.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, November 3.—The market was quiet to-day, with no change from Saturday's prices. Sales:

1,500 bbls upper road, spot	$1 35
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	1 37½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 05
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 07½
1,000 bbls Parker's, spot	1 02½
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	1 27½

PARKER'S LANDING, November 3.—Market quiet and weaker to-day. Prices remain unchanged at $1 05@1 07½; nothing doing.

OIL CITY, November 3.—Market quiet and unchanged at $1 25@1 27½.

TITUSVILLE, November 5.—Market quiet and steady at $1 25@1 27½; no transactions.

TIDIOUTE, November 3.—Market quiet at $1 15; nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.—Market quiet; refined 16c; crude 5½c; bbls 10½c; November 15¾c; December 15¾c.

NEW YORK, November 3.—Crude 5½c; refined 16c; nothing doing; quiet.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 3, 1873.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle, as will be seen by report of arrivals below, have been heavy of Western cattle, a part of which were shorn from Ohio. There were some forty cars, or about 800 head. In addition to them, there were 53 head driven in from Ashtabula county by J. Simon, 23 head from Washington county by Mr. Jackson, 30 head from the same place by James Hanlon, and 13 head from the same place by Strond & Perrin. M. Varner, Peter Harriman and T. Kestner had large droves from Greene county; Lewis & Rush one from Allegheny; Sour, Havens & Co. two cars from the same place. There were also scattering droves from the surrounding country in numbers sufficient to make at least 1,300 head as the total of offerings.

The quality of the cattle on sale was principally the medium and common grades, very few good to extra cattle being among the offerings. The market opened up slow and dull at about seven o'clock, and so continued until the close. The butchers standing we have reported some bad markets the last few weeks, trade to-day was the worst of the season. Butchers after making a tour through the yards at once saw there was no scarcity of cattle, and accordingly took their time about purchasing. We do not remember of ever seeing them so bearish. They sat around on offices utterly refusing to purchase unless at about their own figures. A good many drovers refused to parley with them and withdrew their cattle from the market and sent them to East Liberty for wholesale. There were also a good many cattle which were not offered.

On the whole, trade ruled slow and at about the lowest prices of the season. The butchers all complained about their trade, saying that owing to hard times they cannot sell the usual quantity of meat, and for that they do sell they cannot get the money. At present the outlook is not encouraging, and for the present no improvement in prices need be looked for. Following are about the rates at which the different grades sold at:

Extra cattle, 1,400 lbs weight, $6 00 to $6 25; extra cattle, 1,300 lbs weight, $5 75 to $6 00; prime, 1,200 lbs weight, $5 25 to $5 50; fair, 1,100 lbs, $4 50 to $5 00; common, $2 75 to $3 75; bulls, $2 50 to $3 00.

Arrivals.

Following are the arrivals of live stock by rail at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day:

	Cars.
J. Jeury, from Marion, Ohio	1
Robinson & M., from Marion, Ohio	1
Loyd Nicholas, from Mount Vernon	1
Head & Thimble, from Mount Vernon	1
Samuel Fordyce, from Bellair, Ohio	1
John Sryes, from Muskimelig, Ohio	2
Scott & Head, from Connesanville, Pa	2
C. Shoemaker, from Bellair, Ohio	1
C. Cockins, from Belair, Ohio	1
S. B. Jay, from Bellair, Ohio	1
J. Evens, from Bellair, Ohio	1
S. R. Barnes, from Barnesville, Ohio	2
W. Linn, from Barnesville, Ohio	2
J. Adams, Bellair	1
J. Laughlin, Bellair	1
Dallas, Bellair	1
J. Wallace, Wooster	1
J. Rosemond, Bellair	1
C. Wortzil, Bellair	1
J. Mechling, Bellair	2
N. Carr, Senaca, Ohio	2
C. chamberlin, Connesanville	2
A. Wood, Indianapolis	2
J. Beaugood, Indianapolis	1
J. Stewart, Indianapolis	1
Mixed stock from different points	4
L. Keifer, Chicago	2
Greenwald & K., Crestline	2

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs this week light, and most all in the hands of regular dealers. Trade ruled moderately active at prices about the same as last week, viz: from $4 25 to $4 75.

Sheep.

The arrivals of sheep about 1,100 head. Market dull for common, fair for good. Extra 100 lbs sheep quotable from $4 00 to 20 lbs; prime, $4 00 to $4 50; fair, $4 10 to $4 25; common, $1 50 to $3 00 per head.

HOP MARKET.

NEW YORK.

November 1.—The market is quiet; consumers continuing to buy in a small way, just sufficient for their immediate wants; sales have been made of about 200 bales at 32c for 55-cents, the ruling price for very inferior German, and the higher rate for very choice State.

The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 20th ult.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	1,260
Total receipts since Sept. 1, 1873	6,031
Total receipts for same period in 1872	6,616
Total receipts for same period in 1871	16,260
Imports for the week	1,155
Total imports since Sept. 1, 1873	3,089
Total imports for same period, 1872	889

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 30th inst. says: The hop market is in sympathy with the general condition of business affairs in the country and with the tight money market. The former is somewhat worse, of course feel the depression growing out of the fact that many thousands of workingmen have been thrown out of employment since the middle of September; and the hop market is also specially indebted to the commercial depression and the low premiums on gold. Large brewers East and West are among the inquirers. This is the point of probable danger to which we several weeks ago directed the attention of growers—and those who sold their crops early may congratulate themselves on their good fortune. Many in the country are to-day holding their hops over from crop to crop, above a failing market. Dealers in the country are offering from 30 to 40 cents, according to quality, and are buying only as they can readily place them. As a rule they have to give long credits to brewers this year.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 1.—Hop market under unchanged receipts and more desire on the part of holders to realize, and this in the face of stronger markets in Europe and England, from which we would infer that our trade has been affected more by the prevent financial stringency than by foreign influences. Advices to October 25th from England quote the crop there about half of last year, while from Nuremberg we are told: "It is now ascertained and generally allowed to be a fact that the falling in point of quantity does not come up to that of last year, and that there is comparatively a scarcity of the finest qualities. In connection with this quotation it is significant that the imports into London since September 1st to October 9th, 1873, were 2,000 bales as against 2,425 bales for same period in 1872, and 5,893 bales in 1871. We quote—

New York, 1873's, 43@50c; Old Olds, 70, 69, 63's, 58@15c
Eastern, " 43@48c; English, 1873's, 40@50c
Western, " 43@48c; English, 1873's, 40@45c
Yearling, 1873's, 20@30c; Californias, 1873's, 59@55c
Olds, 1872's, ——@——c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, November 3.—Market quiet at 13½c. Flour quiet. Transactions in grain very light. Wheat was offered in limited quantities; not much demand; asking $1 30@1 50 on arrival. Corn steady; fair local demand at 60@65c, sacked. Oats steady at 42@45c, sacks included. Rye easy at 62c. Barley firm at $1 40@1 60. Hay quiet at $18@20. Coffee quiet at 24@27c. Nothing doing in hogs; receipts light. Provisions quiet; steady at 9@9½c. Bacon—Shoulders 6½c; clear rib sides 6¾@6¾c; clear 7c. Hams 11@12c. Lard—Refined 9c; leaf, 9c for large lots cash; small lots ½@¾c higher.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Flour and cotton dull but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 45. Corn dull and declined at 37@38½c. Oats easier; No 2, 32½c. Barley dull; No 2, $1 20@1 25. Rye dull, No 1, 53c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork—None here. Dry salt meat lower; packed clear sides 6¾c; clear rib delivered here or Cincinnati terms are 6½c; in fractions one to 5c. Bacon dull with only small orders. Lard dull with only peddling business. Hogs dull at $4 @ 60 @ bulk of sales at $3 50@4 10. Cattle—Best grades are wanted; fair to good winter Texan $3 00@3 25; fair to extra steers $4 00@5 00.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 3.—Heavy dull and market firm. Wheat active and prices advanced; amber $1 42@1 43; No 2 red winter spot $1 31½; seller December $1 34@1 35¾. Corn firmer; high mixed, cash, 49¾@49¾c; low mixed, cash, 46c. Oats dull but unchanged.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, November 3.—Cotton dull and declined to 11¾@12c. Flour quiet at $6 25@5 50. Wheat quiet at $1 25@1 30. Corn—Market firm. Oats steady. Provisions dull. Lard 8½c. Bacon—Shoulders 7¾c; clear rib 7¾@8c; clear 8c. Sugar unchanged. Coffee quiet. Whisky firm at 90c. Peanuts 6c. Whisky firm at 95c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, November 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 Milwaukee $1 09¾; No 2, $1 05¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 29c. Corn quiet and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 38½c. Rye steady and in

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 3, 1873.

Campbell, Jr., James F., Johnstown, Pa. 3
Cochran, James, Greensboro, Pa. 3
Loomis, M. D. W., New York. 3
Meehan, Miss Hannah, Burlington, Iowa. 3
O'Brien, Sade, Burlington, Iowa. 3
Wright, N., Toledo, O. 6
Walls, Hon. Frederick, Washington, D. C. 6

R. C. NEELEY, Postmaster.

Young Men's Meeting.

A District Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations, will held at Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland county, commencing on Wednesday of this week at 2½ P. M., continuing through Thursday. The Associations of Connellsville, Dunbar, Uniontown, Rustreine and Johnstown will send representatives.

The meetings are intended for special prayer and conference upon work in behalf of the spiritual welfare of young men. Maj. E. W. Mathews, Secretary of the Pittsburgh Association, and Rev. S. A. Tagay, State Secretary are expected to be present. This is the beginning of a series of Conventions to be held in all parts of the State during coming winter.

Action of Creditors.

At a meeting of the creditors of James Blackmore and Blackmore & Nelson to-day, a plan of action was adopted as follows: That the time of extension given be twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months, and that trustees be appointed to advise and assist in the conversion of the firm's assets into cash at the earliest time in their judgment that sales would be advantageous to creditors. The following gentlemen were appointed trustees and advisory committee: Judge Mellon, W. C. Aughinbaugh and B. L. Wood, Jr. Of course this action will have to be sanctioned by all of the creditors before it can be definitely settled what plan of operation shall be adopted in the disposition of the property and stocks of the firm.

Allegheny City Surveys.

The Survey Committee of Allegheny city held a meeting last evening and transacted the following business:

An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the opening of Charles street, being different in plan to the other ordinance heretofore prepared.

Also, an ordinance for the opening of Beaver avenue from Strawberry lane to the New Brighton road.

Also, an ordinance opening Pear street, near Zang's property, Nine street from Zang's corner to the city line.

A resolution relative to the opening of Ferry lane was referred to the City Solicitor.

A petition for the opening of an alley from Hope to Larock streets was referred to the City Engineer.

Adjourned.

Monongahela Wharf.

A meeting of the Monongahela Wharf Committee was held, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Carroll in the chair.

A resolution to provide for the "edging" of the river at Twenty-sixth street, South Side, referred from Councils, was read and the Wharfmaster was instructed to examine and report on the matter at the next meeting.

The Wharfmaster reported the following for October:

RECEIPTS.		
North Side wharf	$225 00	
South Side wharf	208 30	
		$733 30
EXPENDITURES.		
North Side wharf	$243 63	
South Side wharf	173 05	
		$416 68
Adjourned.		

Road Committee.

A regular meeting of the Road Committee was held yesterday afternoon, E. P. Jones in the chair.

The petition of property owners on Boup street and Beech and Atkeson avenue, asking the grading of the same at the crossing of Ellsworth avenue, was received and filed.

The resolution from Councils relative to the removal of obstructions on Murphy street was taken up.

Mr. Jones moved that the Chairman take charge of the paper and present the same to the Sub-Committee, having in charge the matter of settlement of difficulties with the Connellsville Railroad, and that the Chairman urge the removal of the obstruction. An ordinance was ordered to be prepared for the opening of Broadway street, from Hiland avenue to Negley avenue.

Also, for a sewer on Fifth avenue from Dinwiddie street to Soho.

The pay rolls were approved, as follows:

First district	$ 539 43
Second district	580 76
Third district	780 50
Contractors, estimates	7,490 21

Mr. Jones called up the matter of bill of K. Bracken for making approaches to Wilmot street bridge.

On motion of Mr. Scully, the Engineer was instructed to notify Mr. Bracken to finish the construction of the approaches.

Adjourned.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lydia Thompson and her superb burlesque company opened their engagement at the Opera House last evening to the largest audience of the present season. "Standing room only" was announced as early as half-past seven, which fact evidenced the popularity of the company and a large in favor of the reservation of seats for the rest of the week.

"Mephisto" was the title of the extravaganza produced, and it was as funny, witty, incoherent, anachronistic, and in every way absurd, as such things ough to be. Miss Thompson is her younger self in all respects which concern her attractiveness, and was most cordially welcomed and sustained in the modest manner of the burlesque, a recent acquisition from England, shared the honors of the evening with Miss Thompson. Her manner is modest and ladylike. She is of unusual beauty, and sings with a voice seldom excelled on the stage. Her speech, even, recalls the "vocal velvet" of the Thompsom company. The other performers, male and female, are of superior talent and self-confidence to make the evening one of rare enjoyment. Mr. Edouin is the most outrageously funny man imaginable. His dance with Miss Thompson is quite unique and threw the house into convulsions of laughter.

We forbear to say more of these magnificent burlesques, but were may not be even standing room at the representation of "Sinbad the Sailor" this night. The box office will be open during the day.

Academy of Music.

The dramatization of Wilkie Collins's novel, "The New Magdalen," had its first representation in this city last evening, at the Academy of Music. The play wright, Mr. Benn, has followed the thread of the story with tolerable fidelity, and presents as the result of his work a very interesting drama, in a prologue and three acts. The language is good, the scenes and tableaux effective, and the general result pleasing.

As to the manner in which the play was rendered: Miss Virginia Germon, the "Mercy Merrick" of the prologue, afterwards the pretended "Grace Roseberry," acted the part quite satisfactorily. Her graceful presence is fine, and her features mobile; her great fault—and it is a marked one—which she should strive to overcome—is the habit of catching her breath with something very like a sob, at the close of each sentence. Mr. Walter Benn, as "Julian Gray," the most unclerical of clergymen, gave a very satisfactory, possibly, representation. Mr. J. D. Germon's "Horace Holmcroft" might have been improved upon, as it was faulty throughout. Miss Rosina Knapp, as "Virginia Brohan," Miss Louisa Watson, as "Lady Janet Roy," were all that could be desired. The various other characters need no special mention.

The audience, while not very large, was noticeably made up of people of intelligence and refinement. The performance seemed to give quite general satisfaction, from first to last, the few slight shortcomings above noted. The New Magdalen will be repeated to-night, and for the last time to-morrow evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The fact that there was attractions elsewhere, last evening, did not prevent the assembling of a very large crowd at Trimble's. All were well repaid, for a better variety entertainment it would be difficult to give that now to be seen there. It will be repeated this evening.

Masonic Hall.

Admirers of Prof. Macallister's delicate manipulations in the practice of the magic art, and they number thousands in this goodly city, will bear in mind that he gives his afternoon entertainment at Masonic Hall this evening. He will do some of his latest and most astonishing feats, and will end up by distributing among the ladies those beautiful gifts, ornamental and useful, all of value.

Personal.

Mr. M. W. Canning, formerly manager of the Pittsburgh Opera House, and now business manager for Miss Carlotta Le Clercq, was in the city yesterday, long enough to call upon a few of his numerous friends.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR.

Meeting of the Board—Alms House Improvements—Regular Reports—New Assistant Secretary.

A regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held yesterday afternoon, the members present being Messrs. Arthurs, Beck, Boggs, Douglass, Fitzsimmons, Hartley, Rowley, Smythe, Torrence, and President Kincaid.

The Monthly Committee, to whom had been referred the matter of improvement at the Alms House, reported progress. A number of improvements, such as painting, whitewashing, &c., had been contracted for. On account of complaints the matron had been dismissed, and a new one engaged at an increased salary. The report was received and the action of the committee approved.

The special Committee on certain matters at issue between the Board and the hospital authorities at Dixmont reported in favor of paying the bill of $1,089 90 charged by Dr. Reed for maintaining insane paupers, whose residence is alleged as belong to the city, but which the Board says is no opportunity of proving. Accompanying the report was an opinion of the City Solicitor advising that the bill be paid, as by a late Act of Assembly there was no appeal even in cases of dispute.

The report was approved, and a warrant ordered for the necessary amount.

REGULAR REPORTS.

Dr. J. Ward, physician resident at the city farm, reported that during the month there were 221 cases admitted, five discharged, and twenty-six remaining under treatment in that hospital; also three deaths—Michael Brady, aged 20, of consumption; David Cook, aged 47, of debility; Albert W. Smith, aged eight months, of marasmus.

Report accepted.

Wm. S. Bushong, superintendent of the almshouse, submitted his report for October, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Inmates in house Oct. 1, 1873	133	87	220
Number rec'd during month	31	13	44
	164	100	264
Discharged during the month	4	0	11
Deaths	3	0	3
Total remaining November 4, 157	93		250

The physicians for the various city districts reported as follows:

First District—	
Total No. visits	45
Total No. office patients	37
Second District—	
Total No. visits	33
Total No. office patients	19
South Side District—	
Total No. visits	29
Total No. office patience	23

The bill of City Assessor Phelps, for transferring tax duplicates, was referred to the monthly committee, with power to act.

A number of other bills were referred to the monthly committee, with power to act.

THE NEW CITY DISTRICTS.

Mr. Fitzsimmons offered the following:

WHEREAS, The Board of Guardians of the city of Pittsburgh have by agreement with the Board of Directors of the County Home, taken charge of all the poor in those districts south of the river, formerly known as the South Side, incorporated into which took effect January 3, A. D. 1872, and the said Board of Guardians of the Poor of the said city of Pittsburgh are now maintaining the said poor per-sons; and

WHEREAS, Those districts bore their full share in erecting the valuable property, the County Home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Directors of the County Home be respectfully requested to pay this Board the amount that may be found to be an equitable division of the value of the said County Home.

The resignation of J. Campbell Fortune was read and accepted. J. B. Williams was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

A number of bills, properly audited, were ordered to be paid, after which the Board adjourned.

The Coal Question Again

The Miners' Association in Council.

They Agree to Resume Work at Four Cents

No Pay Demanded for Nut Coal at Present.

The Anticipated Reduction on the Railroads.

That Question to be Met When It Arises, etc., etc.

The Miners' Protective and Progressive Association met yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, in their hall, Fourth avenue, to take into consideration the condition of the mining interests in the Monongahela Valley. As our readers are aware, most of the miners have been on a strike since the first of July last, owing to their inability to get pay for the coal, and also on account of differences as to the size of screen to be used. The operators have persistently refused to pay for the mining of the nut coal, alleging that the diggers have always had their remuneration in the price paid for the lump, or what is called "merchantable coal."

Wm. Street, President, occupied the chair, with Messrs. Archbold and Weaver as Secretaries.

When the roll was called, it was found that forty-nine pits out of the seventy were represented. Each pit had one delegate except in two cases, in one of which one delegate represented three pits, and another (Mr. Shaw) thirteen.

SCRAWK FROM THE RAILROAD PITS.

A motion was adopted that each delegate from the railroad pits be called upon to report what action they had taken towards supporting the river miners in their struggle for the recognition of hut coal.

Twenty-two delegates, representing thirty-five pits, responded to this motion. Of these, the reports from twenty-five pits gave very little encouragement, some stating that they were out of work themselves; others that they had been out, but as others had taken no action, and could promise nothing for the future. Six reported their willingness to continue their contributions, and do all in their power to sustain the river men. Four reported with an if—if others did not contribute, they would cease to contribute, etc. On the whole, this feature was not very encouraging to men who are out of money and out of work.

CONDITION OF THE RIVER PITS.

A motion was made and carried that the Convention hear reports from the river pits.

Mr. Preach, of Sandusky, said that a great many men are talking of going in at the old rates. At a meeting on Saturday a majority were in favor of standing out until this meeting should be heard from.

Mr. Bonner, of Rischer's, said that if they had support they are determined to stand out; if not, they will have to go to work.

Mr. Allen, of Saltsburg, said that eighteen or twenty called a meeting last Wednesday to go to work. They are at work at old rates, except five men, and Mr. Steiner said that a few men were at work at Oliver's pit.

Mr. Cherry, of Stone's, said that some eighteen or twenty men had been in there digging fire coal. There are a great many there that want to go to work, and a motion was made that it be added by the action of the meeting.

Mr. Pollock, of Richards, said they were still standing out.

Mr. Fuller, of Jones's, said the men were still standing out. The coal was very poor, but their idea is to all stand together.

Mr. Craig, of Coal Bluff, said they had decided to stand out till spring, if the majority of the river men stand out with them. They have eleven men who have gone in at the old rates.

Mr. Coleman, of Walton's upper pits, said that a good many men are going to work, but with the feeling that they will be up the spring of the year for coal at some future time. They are a little afraid of lumber now, but are willing to be ruled by this meeting.

Mr. Shaw, of Pool No. 3, said their organization was composed of thirty pits, and are willing to abide by the action of this meeting, but won't help. On the Washington county side they were all going to yesterday morning, except one pit. In twelve banks about all are going in except those who belong to the organization. Those who belong to the organization state that they had rather go to the penitentiary for six months than to give up to the coal-diggers.

Mr. Harrup presented a communication from Salsburg, which was read by the Secretary, giving a report of meeting in that locality